## Aspirants for Office-Mr. Stanly going to

WASHINGTON CITY, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1852. ondence of The N. Y. Tribu

Hon. Edward C. Marshall, of California who was so unceremoniously overslaughed by his recent Democratic State Convention, is said to be preparing to urge his claims for the Collectorship of San Francisco. He will hardly get it, for reasons which are

"too numerous to mention" just now.

A young man named John Addison, who left this district three or four years since for California, is, so far, the most prominent aspirant for the office under the new administration. That is, he has most strikers at work to make interest for him here.

The Hon. Mr. Colcock, of South Carolina, is said to be the most prominent aspirant for the Collectorship at Charleston, S. C. There can be little doubt of his appointment, I take it, as he is backed by a powerful interest indeed.

Senator Gwin is of course an applicant for reelection to his present position, in case he may not be able to secure the Navy Department under Gen. Pierce, of which he is exceedingly ambitious. He will not get the latter place, you may rely on it, owing to the very wide difference between his creed, where money matters of the Government are concorned, and that of the President elect. If nothing else stood in the way of his selection, this difference would form an effectual bar to his appointment. At home, he has a very formidable opponent in the person of no less distinguished a genman than our old New-York "shoulder-hitter," DAVE BRODERICK. I learn from a gentleman upon whose information in such matters I would sooner rely than on that of any one else, that "Dave" has succeeded in stealing a march upon his rival, by fixing a wing of the party which is led by him, so completely in his interest, that those composing it will certainly vote for no one else, even if by so doing they entirely defeat an election. This gentleman, who is a leading Whig of that State, also informs me, that if the Whigs of the Legislature are compelled to choose between Gwin and Broderick, they will surely vote for the latter -on the score of his superior integrity! As the boy in the Bowery says—aint that high! I learn, that at the close of this session, the Hon.

Edward Stanly of North Carolina, designs removing to California, where he proposes to practice his profession-the law. Mr. S. is a gentleman of very moderesion—the law. air. S. is a gentleman of very mole-rate means and doubtless goes thither to better his pecualary condition for the sake of his interesting family—not to participate in public affairs. Notwith-standing the asperity of his political character, he possesses the sincere respect and esteem of all his opponents in Congress whose regards are worth having. While his talents, independence and close application to his duties, cause him to exert a decidedly great influence in the House, his kindness of heart and frankness of character, as manifested in his private relations here, have given him a standing as a man, which was never before attained in Washington by a gentleman of his temper in debate,

### BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts.

### Inklings at the Capitol. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Dec. 26, 1852.

Congress will meet to-morrow morning, but probably only to adjourn over. There seems little disposition to legislate at present.

A prominent reason for the refusal of the President to publish the Sandwich Islands Annexation Correspondence is the fact that it would compromise several distinguished indi-viduals who have borne a part therein.

FLETCHER WEBSTER will retain his office at Boston, by virtue of a bargain between certain prominent Webster men and leading friends of Gen. Pierce.

Mr. Evererr's letter declining to be involved in the proposed Tripartite Treaty guaranteeing Cuba to Spain, is more decided than the President's Message. on the point that we will permit no Foreign Power, under any circumstances, to acquire Cuba.
Senator Soulz prefers not to be Foreign Sec-

retary under Gen. Pierce, for the alleged reason that he is of Foreign birth, and might thereby expose it to unjust prejudices. [Jack gave a far better reason for not eating his supper.]

Senator HUNTER is to be the Cabinet exponent of the State Rights wing of the Southern

Democracy. Senator Mason's movement on Foreign Af-

fairs in the Senate will only delay Soulés project of placing Five Millions of Dollars at the Presi-dent's discretion for Foreign contingencies only a few days. It is bound to pass.

ALEX. G. PENN, of Louisiana, is strongly talked of for Postmaster-General. He don't

seem to want it. He will be offered the Collectorship at New-Orleans.

# Serious Railroad Accident-a Brig Aban-

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1852.

The passenger train from Cumberland ran off the track this afternoon, near Martinsburg. All the cars were broken, and one was turned over. Several passengers were slightly, but none fatally injured, and all have arrived here this evening on the burden train.

The big Eleanor, from Savannah, reports seeing, on the 19th inst., a full-rigged brig, water-logged and abandoned.

The day has been contract.

The day has been generally observed in this

Accident to the Steamer Massachusetts Amusements. Bosron, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1852.

The steamer Massachusetts, on entering the

The steamer Massachusetts, on entering the harbor at Stonington, Conn., this morning, ran into a schooner, the bowsprit of which entered the boiler, and one or two of the deck passengers were slightly scalded. The Massachusetts will be repaired in season to leave Stonington for New York this evening at the usual hour.

The theaters are all open this evening, and dramstic exhibitions are taking place before crowded addences. This is the first time the theaters were ever opened in this city on Saturday evening, but owing to Christmas it is presumed the authorities will wink at this violation of law.

# Man Shot in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1852.

Singleton Mercer, well known as having several years since killed a Mr. Heberton, was shot in the head lastnight in an oyster cellar, at the corner of Third and Chestnut-sts. The person who fired the pistol escaped.

Accidentally Killed.

Norwalk, Conn., Saturdsy, Dec. 25, 1852.

Captain James Gardiner, of the sloop Frederick Brown, bound to the eastward, put into this port yesterdsy on account of the storm. The Captain subsequently went ashore with his gun, duck hunting. The gun was accidentally discharged, and the contents, grazing his breast, entered his chin and killed him instantly.

# Fire in Albany-The Hudson Clear of Ice.

After in Albany—The Hudson Clear of Ice.

Albany, Dec. 26, 1852.

A fire broke out this moring in the morocco factory of A. Williamson, on South Broadway, which was nearly destroyed. The building belonged to Annable & Smith, of this city, and was insured for \$2,000.

Mr. Williamson had insurance on his stock for \$10,500, which is more than his loss.

The river at this point is clear of ice. There is still water on the wherves, but the feedbatic substitute.

is still water on the wharves, but the freshet is subsiding.

# Canada's Mails-Express Train.

Canada's Mails—Express Train.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1852.

The special train, with the Canada's mails, left at 4 o'clock. Mr. Bailey, Chief Clerk in the Boston Post-Office, who expresses the mail, expects to arrive in New York at eleven. He was detained through accident on the former trip. The Canada arrived at her wharf sthalf past eleven last night.

Springfield, Dec. 26, 1852—6 P. M.

The special train, with the Canada's mails, has just pessed through this city. It ran from Boston to Springfield in two minutes less than two hours. The distance is 100 miles.

## The Canada's News at New-Orleans. New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 24, 1852. The Canada's advices were received at six

Sailing of the William Penn for New-York NEW OBLEANS, Friday, Dec. 24, 1852. The steamship William Penn sailed for New-

Arrival of Southern Mails at Baltimore.

The mails from New-Orleans have been received, bringing dates to the 20th, as late as due. There is no news in the papers worth telegraphing.

Philadelphia News Items.

Philadelphia News Items.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Philadelphia Dec. 26, 1852.

Christmas passed off in this city, yesterday, very peaceably, owing as much, probably, to the miserable state of the weather as anything else. Many persons were arrested for being intoxicated and disorderly; but such cases are natural to the occasion. The most serious row took place early yesterday morning in an oyster cellar, at the north-west corner of 3d and Chestnutste, during which Singleton Mercer, the man who shot and killed Heberton some years since, was seriously injured. Mercer stated that he had been shot; but it was evident upon examination of his person, that he had been struck upon the head by a stick, and pretty extensively "shot in the neck." Two men named Wm. Buck and Edward McCanp, were arrested for participation in the disturbance, and held to ball.

Our places of amusementwere thronged last

Our places of amusementwere thronged last

The friends of the Maine Liquor Law, held a meeting at the Chinese Museum, last night. The place was crowded, and a heavy accession of dimes to the Temperance Treasury was the consequence.

A young man named Stephen Clark was admitted into the hospital yesterday morning with his han I badly shattered, in consequence of the premature explosion of a pistol. He stated that the accident occurred at Camden, N. J.

The weather to-day is rather pleasant; but the streets, oh, shocking!
Business was generally suspended in this city
yesterday in consequence of Christmas.

FROM NASSAU.-By the schooner Time, Sims,

we have received a file of Nassau papers to the 15th instant.

The cholera had abated on the island, there being only seven deaths from the 11th to the 15th inst. It had been very fatal at Abaco, twenty five deaths having taken place there, and also at Ragged Island, where thirty-three deaths had occurred, and thirty-seven at Harbor Leland.

Island.

The bark Ovando, Higgins, bound from Havre to New-York, with merchandise and 149 passengers, chiefly emigrants, arrived at Nassau in distress, on the 3d inst. These emigrants were to have left in the brig Pedrazza for this place on the 14th inst. The cholera had broken out among them, and accorded death had conversed. out among them, and several deaths had occurred.

The yellow fever at Barbadoes had abated considerably. It had not entirely disappeard from Demerara.

[Charleston (S. C.) News. 22d.

RAPID POPULATION OF IOWA .- We learn from The Iowa Republican that the monthly return of the Land Office, at Iowa City, was deposited in the Post-Office, on the lat of December, for the month of November. The location of land in this district was 2,000 warrants, and about 400 cash entries. Two or three hundred warrants has been the usual work of the office. What is still better, nine out of every ten acres of these entries were for actual settlement. How long, at this rate, before Iowa will have her millions of population?

North Carolina.—On Friday last M.W. Ransom, (Whig.) of Warren, was elected by the Legislature Attorney General of the State; and on the same day William Lander, (Dem.) of Lincoln, was elected Solicitor for the 8th Judicial Circuit. On the same day Samuel P. Hill, Esq., of Caswell, was elected a Trustee of the University of North Carolina. And on Saturday A.W. Burton, Esq., of Cleaveland, was elected Solicitor for the 7th Judicial Circuit.

Оню.-William Hawkins (Dem.) is elected to the Senate from the Morgan and Washington Dis-tricts, to fill a vacancy.

OLD CHURCHES .- A note to the recent ser-OLD CHURCHES.—A note to the recent sermon of Rev. N Budington, says The Ecangelist, commenorating th. o hundred and twentieth anniversary of the First Ch. in Charlestown, states that the oldest Congregation. surch in New-England, is in Windsor, Conn., which soriginally formed in Plymouth, Old England, is the beginning of the year 1630, in anticipation of emigrating to this country. In 1636 the Church was planted in this country. It is also stated in connection with the recent dedication of the Church in West Barnstable, Mass., that it is the oldest Congregational Church in the world, though not the oldest in this country, having been originally organizedin England, in 1616. Its first pastor fled from persecution to this country.—The subsequent pastor, Rev. John Lothrop, after a long and cruel persecution, came to this country with all the and cruel persecution, came to this country with all the Church that could be gathered, in 1636, and settled in

HOMEOPATHY IN NEW-YORK STATE.-We Homeopathy in New-York State.—We often hear the remark that the Homeopathic system of medicine is "all gammon," and that in a few years it will be entirely extinct. But it seems by an article given in The North American Homeopathic Journal that the number of practicing physicians has increased within the last ten years, in this State, from a baker's dozen, to over three hundred legally qualified practitioners. The Utica Tectotaler gives the names of three hundred, with their places of residence, (among whom we recognize the name of our friend Bailey of this village) and asks the following question: "If in ten years this system of medical practice "dies out" from ten practitioners to three hundred, how long will it take at that rate for it to become entirely 'annihilated'!" We should like to see that question answered. [IN. Y. Reformer.]

The Rochester Union furnishes the following item: "The fact that a large quantity of acorns have recently been shipped from this country to Holland, reminds us of an enterprising Englishman who traversed the United States in the years that intervened between these of 1820 and '28, collected the seeds of our most desirable American forest trees, and planted an extensive nursery in England. He engaged in a novel enterprise of obtaining, from the forests of Niagara County, plants of black walnut, oak, whitewood and maple, of the fullest length and width the largest trees would furnish, which he transported to London, and exhibited as specimens of the trees he had planted. His next enterprise was a voyage to Hindestan, to colliect seeds and plants. While in search of the objects of collect eeeds and plants. While in search of the object his visit, in the Himalaya Mountains, he and his party attacked and destroyed by wild beasts.

attacked and destroyed by wild beasts.

The Paris correspondent of The St. Louis Republican says that the Monks of Saint Bernard, after exercising so long and so nobly the rites of hospitality among the snews of their lofty solitudes, are preparing to abandon their establishment, which will shortly be rendered uscless by the opening of the tunnel of Menouvre; the good brethren will establish themselves beside this tunnel, and again proffer their world-renowned hospitality to travelers on this new route.

Le At Cincinnati on the 21st, after the trial of a prisoner charged in the Criminal Court with grand larceny, it was discovered when the Jury had retired to their room that one of the Jurors was a German, only three weeks from Europe, and unable to speak a word of English. Intimation of the fact being conveyed to the Court the Jurors were called upon and discharged.

discharged.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, appeared personally before Esquire Rowekamp, of Cincinnati, on Tuesday, in a suit for the recovery of a log alleged to have been taken by Messrs. Smith & Stevens, log-drovers. Mr. Clay gained the suit, and the defondants not being able to pay judgment, Mr. Clay gallantly loaned them the money for that purpose.

# FURTHER NEWS BY THE CANADA.

# ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

# DETAILS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

We received our files of foreign journals last night about 101 o'clock, by express train in care of Mr. Bailey, Chief Clerk in the Boston Post-Office. The run was made in six hours and ten minutes—distance 238 miles. We are indebted to Kinsley & Co.'s Express for favore.

The news by the Canada is not important The English Budget was just under debate, and no test question had been taken. It was generally thought, however, that the Chanceller would be sustained.

The United States Mail steamship Washington, Capt. Fitch, which left Southampton on Wednes-day morning for New-York, had to put back to Cowes next morning, having been struck by a heavy sea during the night in the channel, which caused some damage to her deck works, forecastle, &c. Her repairs damage to her deck works, forecastle, &c. Her repairs would be finished by Saturday, when she would sail again for New-York. This accident will probably allow the new screw steamship Andes, Captain Hutchins, which sailed on Wednesday, to arrive out first with the latest intelligence from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe.

The new Cunard steamer Arabia was expected in the Mersey on the day the Canada sailed, and would sail for New-York on the 1st of January, under command of Captain Judkins.

# ENGLAND.

The proceedings in Parliament are not especially interesting, although there was much excitement in London the day before the steamer left in reference to the stand taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to Free Trade. The Budget was brought up, in Committee of the Whole, on Friday

night.

Mr. T. Duncombe strongly expressed his objection to
the whole Budget, and particularly to the increase of
thouse Tax. He declared that he should divide the
House upon the present question, in order to test its

House upon the present questions and the honorable opinion.

Mr. Walter said he should divide with the honorable member. If the debate took place upon all the resolutions at once, it would be one of the most miscellaneous discussions that had ever taken place. He had no objections to increase the House Tax, but he should oppose a reduction of the Malt Tax.

After some observations from Mr. Alcock, Sir Lytton Bulwer defended the propositions of Gyrenment as

steps in the right direction toward reducing burdens and extending trade. As they lessened the tax on malt, they reduced the financial difficulty of getting rid of it altogether; while in the meantime they caused the price of beer to come down. He calculated that the reduction upon the superior kinds of beer would be 1d, per quart. [Loud cries of "Oh, ch."] This was a question not of town against country, but of free trade against restriction. [Hear, hear.] He then made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Government, and sat down amid loud cheers from the ministerial benches.

Mr. Gladstone thought it would be injurious to mix ap votce of confidence with questions of taxation or to treat the latter as party questions. He strongly protested against not providing more than the services of the year repuired, and considered the principle of the Incometax should be recognised before the extension of the House tax was taken into consideration. He then at some length gave his reasons for his protest against throwing away the surplus before the Ways and Means for the year were provided. The Chancellor of the Exchequer should give the highest authority for the course he proposed, the principle of which he strongly defended.

Mr. T. Duncombe said if the Budget were to be amended in the Committee, and not swallowed entire he would withdraw his motion.

Lord J. Russell was for going into Committee.

After a few observations from Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. G. Hudson, Mr. Hume, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the motion was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee, Mr. W. Patten in the chair.

The resolutions on the House Tax having been read,
Mr. Williams proposed the amendment of which he had
given notice to substitute a legacy and probate duty on

real property.

Sir R. Inglis thought that exemptions to the Income Tax ought to be on a different principle than at present.
Mr. Hume and Mr. Bright, although coinciding in the
views of Mr. Williams, advised him to withdraw his moon, in order to take the resolutions by themselves into

tion, in order to take the resolutions by themselves into consideration.

After a few words from Mr. Hudson, who approved of the resolutions, Mr. Williams withdrew his amendment for the present.

Mr. Phinn epposed the measure, insamuch as it would disfranchise large numbers. The Income Tax involved the important question have far direct taxation should be brought to bear upon the suffering classes from in lirect taxation.

taxation.

Mr. Ball thought the ten pound householders ought to bear increased house tax without clamor. He should have preferred the abolition of the malt tax, but would support the whole budget as the best he could get under the circumstances. e circumstances.
Mr. Monckton Milnes believed that Government would

Mr. Monekton Milnes believed that Government would be disappointed in their expectations, and that the extension of the house tax would revive past rivalry between the town and country.

Mr. Sanders objected to certain parts of the scheme, hat considered it would counterbalance evils.

After a few words from Mr. Vyvyan,

Mr. H. Drummond thought that direct taxation was not carried far enough, but he had great doubt of its efficiency. He considered it a matter of duty not to oppose a Budget.

Mr. Headlam went into a variety of calculations to show the effect of the proposed change in revenue, which he did not consider satisfactory, or at all just to the lower classes.

the lower classes.

Mr. Cayley considered common justice required a revision of taxation after the legislation of 1846, and

Mr. Cayley considered common justice required a revision of taxation after the legislation of 1846, and highly commended the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was convinced a majority approved of its principles, and wondered that they had not more confidence in the truth of them. He contended that their proposals carried out unrestricted competition. He put a variety of cases to show their justice, and he was sure the common sense of the country would accept them.

Sir Charles Wood denied that any classes were suffering. He appropried of the removal of the Light Dues.

Sir Charles Wood denied that any classes were suffering. He approved of the removal of the Light Ducs, which benefited both foreign and British ship owners, whereas a reduction of timber duties would benefit the latter and the whole of the community. The improvement in the condition of the West Indies and agricultural interests proved that they did not require assistance. He then entered into details of the Badget, to the principal points of which he strongly objected. He deprecated the way in which the estimated surplus was made up, and insisted that the reduction in the Mail Tax would lead to no increase of consumption. He taunted the Chancellor of the Exchequer with holding out great premises, which contained nothing extraordinary, and only led to needless oppressive taxation.

premises, which contained nothing extraordinary, and only led to needless oppressive taxation.

He then discussed the Malt and Hop duties, and denied that the reduction would benefit either consumer or producer; and he strongly objected to the character of direct taxation proposed, the nature of which he minutely inquired into, pointing out, at considerable length, the irregularity, injustice, and impolicy of the House Tax if the Malt Taxes were given up. The Budget thus amended would be a fair one. The debate was then adjourned, after the transaction of the remainder of the business on the paper.

usiness on the paper.
The House then adjourned at 25 minutes to 1. The House then adjourned at 55 minutes to 1.

On Thursday, in the Commons Mr. Brown moved for papers relating to the London, Liverpeol, and North American Screw Steam Packet Company and their correspondence with the Board of Trade on the subject of a charter. Mr. Henley complained that the hon member sought to include the great subject of limited liability in partnership in a particular question, and while that question was sub-judics. For the present at any rate he would resist the demand. In the course of a conversation that followed Mr. James Macgregor, adverting to some remarks made by Lord Goderich, dened that it was intended to give the company any moa conversation that followed Mr. James Macgregor, adverting to some remarks made by Lord Goderich, demed that it was intended to give the company any monopoly. Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Hume, while concurring in what had been said in favor of the motion, advised Mr. Brown to withdraw it for the present. Sir F. Baring considered that papers, when demanded by hon, members, should not be withheld by government without good reason. Mr. Henley had refused the papers simply as a matter of convenience. Mr. R. M. Fox, Mr. V. Scully, Mr. Hudson and other hon, members, contributed some remarks, which resulted in the withdrawal of the motion.

In the Lords, Mr. Gregson bagged to ask the Underf State for Foreign Affairs whether any ar-

In the Lords, Mr. Gregson barged to ask the UnderSecretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any arrangement had been made, and if not, whether any negotiations were now pending for the admission of tea
into the United States of America, via Great Britain, on
the same terms (duty-free) as when imported direct
from China, tea being admitted into Great Britain via
the United States on the same terms as from China direct? Lord Stanley said that a communication had
been made on the subject to the United States Government by our Minister at Washington, but no answer had
as yet been received. A further dispatch had been sent
out on the matter, or would be this next mail.

In the Commons, on the 6th, the Chancellor of the
Exchequer acquainted the House that her Majesty's Government had received information of a change in the
form of the Government of France, and that an Empeperor had been proclaimed under the title of "Napoleon
III.; and her Majesty's Ministers, acting upon the principles of recognizing every de facts Gevernment, had
advised her Majesty to recognise the new form of
Government in France. At the same time it had
been announced to her Majesty's Government, in a
friendly and unofficial manner, and formally and officially, that in accepting the title of Napoleon III., the
Emperor of the French did not in any way wish to
assert an hereditary claim; on the contrary, that his
only claim was his having been elected by the people of
France; and he voluntarily declared that he entirely accepted all the acts of the Governments that had taken
place from 1814.

The Land Improvement (Ireland) hill, the Landlord

place from 1814.

The Land Improvement (Ireland) hill, the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) bill, and the Tenant-right (Ireland) bill, were each read a second time.

# The Annexation of Cuba.

We have received through the journals of the We have received through the journals of the United States a document addressed to curselves, and signed by Don Gaspard Bretancourt Cisneros on behalf of the Cuban Junta of New-York, in which we are accused of having overlooked one inportant element of the cuban stemselves to shake of the yoke of Spain. On the other hand, we are informed that the passion for the annexation of that island to the American Union is rapidly gaining ground throughout the United States; and even our own correspondent at New-York, who entertains great confidence in the policy and character of Mr. Pierce and his government, intimates that "there are many reasons for apprehending that we are approaching a period when the popular passions of a great and mighty nation are to be let loose for a career of conquest and aggression."

But, in truth, these are two distinct questions. It is one thing to consider whether the misgovernment of the

But, in truth, these are two distinct questions. It is one thing to consider whether the misgovernment of the Island of Cuba by Spain is such as to justify a declaration of independence by the Cubans themselves, and another thing to consider whether a powerful neighboring nation is justified in fomenting such tendencies to insurrection for the purpose of eventually annexing this island to its own territories. If our remarks have been more frequently directed to the latter of these questions than to the former, it is because a dispute between Cuba and the mother country is of far less general interest than a propensity to conquest and aggression on the part of the most powerful nation of the new world.

We have no doubt that the Cubans have serious

of the most powerful nation of the new world.

We have no doubt that the Cubans have serious grounds of complaint against their Spanish rulers, and that good policy as well as justice to the colony ought to induce the Cubinet of Madrid to rely on other measures besides force for the maintenance of its authority in the island. But it is by suitable representations at Madrid, and not by treasonable correspondence from New-Ordeans or New-York, that this object can best be promoted; and the more Spain has been threatened by conspiracies and actual invasion, the more suspicious and severe has her administration become. It may also be true that many of the Cuban planters are of opinion that a union with the United States would be to their advantage, because it would place the institution of Slavery under the powerful protection of the Southern States, and it would relieve their produce from the import duty of 30 per cent., now levied on it in the ports of the United States.

But these motives are of far less serious consequence than the political considerations arising out of such a

But these motives are of far less serious consequence than the political considerations arising out of such a revolution. The experience we have had of the emandipation of the Spanish colonies, both in Mexico and South Americe, leads to the inevitable conclusion that, in throwing off the government of the mother country, they have only plunged into a long career of anarchy and degradation. The Republican institutions which were thought to be best adapted to the genius of the western hemisphere, and were, therefore, borrowed from the Angle American commonwealths, have ended in social and political discolution whenever they have been adopted by the Span-

ish race. It is probable that such a revolution as this sar race. It is probable that such a revolution as this transier of sovereignty implies will never be effected in Cuba without a contest which must expose the commerce of the island to very formidable consequences, and may leave it in the state of St. Domingo. But even supposing Cuba to be peaceably handed over and annexed to the Union, (for its independent political existence is an hypothesis not worth discussing.) a new state of things would then arise which would give rise to the utmost perplexity and peril.

would then arise which would give rise to the utmost perplexity and peril.

The American confederation recognizes the independent sovereignty of each of its separate States, except in the cases limited and provided for by the Constitutions. That Constitution rests on the principle of self-government, and it has never yet occurred that the federal suthority has been required to perform any of the daties which devolve by law on the States themselves. But what, judging from experience, would be the condition of a Spanish community placed under similar circumstances, or what would be that of an island, densely peopled with negroes, but only protected by its own peopled with negroes, but only protected by its own militia? The extension to such a country of institu-tions framed by the great constitutional statesmen of Virginia and New England for their own use would produce the most opposite effects. The influence to be acquired by such States as Cuba and Mexico would be inconsistent with the orthibation of the conditions.

produce the most opposite effects. The influence to be acquired by such States as Cuba and Mexico would be inconsistent with the established principles and prejudicial to the internal policy of the union. The eternal strife of races would thus be introduced into the Senate of the United States; and such provinces or possessions would probably be ultimately held as conquered territories, rather than as sister States.

In spite of the assurances of Don Gaspard Cismeros, we very much doubt whether the cause of American annexation is prevalent or powerful in Cuba itself, except with the American adventurers who have settled there. Lopez was a Cuban, and landed in the island to make a revolution, yet he was at once betrayed and hunted down by the country people of all classes; and it is highly improbable that the population of an island, which is Spanish, Catholic, and to some extent monarchical, should be disposed to merge its own existence in a nation utterly opposed in race, religiou, and political sentiment to all its own traditions. We regard, therefore, the cry of Cuban independence, which is raised in the United States by a few renegade subjects of the Queen of Spain, as a pretense to cover in some degree the provailing passion of the Americans themselves.

It is not in our eves a question of first rate into partiance.

It is not in our eyes a question of first rate importance to foreign powers to whom Cuba may belong; and if the court of Spain thought proper to sell its interest in the island, as it sold some portions of the continent, we could advance no tenable objection against such a measure. But the means taken to promote this object are of far greater moment than the object isself; and it is for this reason that we have found ourselves compelled to deal with it in terms which have not increased our popularity beyond the Atlantic. There is no hostility to the United States, and no jealousy of their power, but rather an honest concern for their character and their welfare in the remonstrances we have presumed to address to them. Our reasiers in transatiantic cities or solitudes (for there is no part of the habitable globe which these lines may not touch in their ephemoreal It is not in our eyes a question of first rate importance solitudes (for there is no part of the habitable globe which these lines may not touch in their ephemercal flight) may be assured that no voice is addressed to them from Europe in a more friendly spirit than our own; and we hold it to be an inestimable privilege that, removed as we are from even a knowledge of theirparty differences, we can discuss with them questions of general interest in the plain language of truth. It is for this very reason that we have sometimes endeavored to convince them that acquisitions such as those to which the attention of the American people is now so strongly directed, are of small account in comparison with the principles which must be violated in the pursuit of them; and it the american of Cuba be still advocated and followed with the mistaken ardor which has been kindled in this cause, it will involve the United States in external quarrels and internal difficulties infinitely beyond the value of all the islands in the Caribbeau sea.

It is impossible for us to subscribe to the peraicious

quarters and internal discussion interly beyond the value of all the issands in the Caribbean sea.

It is impossible for us to subscribe to the peractious doctrine that because some desire or some opinion has got possession of the public mind, under the inducate of that scientific agitation which is familiar to democracies, it is to be carried into execution by popular omnipotence without reference to the rules of policy or the laws of right and wrong. There are such things in history as omnipotent delusions, which are only found out to be so by their deplorable consequences; but it is the duty of the wise and upright statesmen to combat them from first to last unsparingly and without ceasing. Of the policy of Mr. Pierce's Government we can know nothing, for his reserve has been unbroken even by the fact of his election to the highest office in the State. But we may give him credit for the sobriety of an American citizen and for the sense of the responsibility of a chief magistrate. him credit for the sobriety of an American citizen and for the sense of the responsibility of a chief magistrate. He will probably be the last man of his party to inflame and encourage those dangerous tendencies of his fellow-countrymen and his supporters which even his best friends view with apprehension. But more will be required of him, for, to govern with safety and success, he must find means to resist their passions and to control hele excesses. It has been rightly said that the manner in which he will grapple with the Cuban question, or rather with those who have raised this Cuban question to its present importance in the United States, will be the first test of his judgment and energy; and for this reason especially the transfer of Government will take place at a most critical moment, when the prudence and firmness of the new Cabinet will have to control the aggressive spirit of its own citizens, or they will place the relations of the country on a new and dangerous footing with some of the principal nations of the world.

# Mr. Ingersoll at the Gulldhall London.

Mr. Ingersoll at the Guildhall, London.

At the grand annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, en Wednesday, his lordship, after the usualloyal tonsts had been disposed of, said he was delighted to have among his guests the representative of a country between whom and this country an interchange of a kindly feeling was so much to be desired, and gave "His Excellency the American Minister, and the Representatives of Foreign Powers." (Cheers, Mr. Ingersoll returned thanks. He regretted that he was not accompanied by more of his follow-Ministers on this occasion, that they might have seen the assembled loyally, and, he might add, the assembled beauty, present in that hall. If so, they would have been satisfied of the truth of the old adage, that "The absent are in the wrong." The country which he had the honor to repre-

in that hall. It so, they would have been sanished of truth of the old adage, that "The absent are in the wrong." The country which he had the honor to represent was excelled by none other in love and admiration for the people of this country. They derived their knowledge frem the same instructors, and their habits from the same examples.

The charters of the middle ages, the Bill of Rights, the Hobess Corpus, were theirs as well as ours. He addressed them in the same copious language which they spoke, and his fellow countrymen studied the same books, and arrived at the same conclusions of peace and happiness. To illustrate the feelings borne to the people of this country, he might remind them that a gentleman of London, (Mr. T. Baring.) without any particular rank, or any other title, but that of being a London merchant, came to the United States, and their received the honors elsewhere paid to a conqueror. [Cheers.] When the people of England subscribed to relieve the Irish from famine, his fellow countrymen were not backward in rendering their assistance, and lately, when the expeditions were fitted out to accertain the fate of Sir J. Franklin, the Americans endeavored also to come to his res-

[Cheers,] see he (Mr. Ingersoll) had come to England, he had Since he (Mr. Ingersoll) had come to England, he had received those marks of hospitality and kindly intercourse which denoted the feelings entertained toward his country. He had seen to-day the loyalty with which the throne was regarded, and he too was willing to asy with them all, "God save the Queen." [Gheers.] After an allusion to the gratifying spectacle which was presented on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Ingersoll resumed his seat, smid the hearty plaudits of the company.

Money in the Exchequer.-According to a Parliamentary paper, (issued on Saturday,) it appears that on the 27th of November there was in the Ex-chequer, or remaining to be raised, 29,988,530 15;9 to complete the aids granted by Parliament for the service

of the years 1851 and 1852.

Serious Flood.—A serious flood occurred on Sunday near Bury, by the bursting of a reservoir, by which, though happily no lives were lost, an immense amount of property has been destroyed. The loss is set down at £35,000.

CONVICTION OF AN ENGLISH PEER. - The Lon-CONVICTION OF AN ENGLISH FERR.— Inc London Times of the 4th inst. contains a full report of the trial of "Lord Viscount Frankfort," indicted for publishing an indecent libel upon Lord Henry Lennox. The Chief Justice (Lord Campbell), and resulted in the conviction of the noble (i) defendant, who was, inamediately after the rendition of the verdict, sentenced to be imprisoned in the Middlesex House of Correction for xeite calendar months.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STRAW-PLAIT MANUALTHE INTO GREAT BRITAIN.—During her progress

INTRODUCTION OF THE STRAW-PLAIT MANUPACTURE INTO GREAT BRITAIN.—During her progress
through Lorraine, she had observed that the women and
children were industriously and profitably occupied in
plaining and making straw-hats. Perceiving, a so, that
the condition of the peasantry was much better in those
districts where this domestic manufacture was practised
than where it was not, she conceived an idea of introducing the same light and pleasant bandicrathanong her own
ing the same light and pleasant bandicrathanong her own
ing the same light and pleasant bandicrathanong her own
ing the same light and of the same of the
church in times of distrees, to earn their own livelihood,
and to render their children instrumental in the same
object. Under these impressions, Mary, whose talents
as a peace sovereign, like those of all the Stuarts, were
much in advance of a ferocious age, engaged a company of the Lorraine straw-plainers to return with her to
her own country, in order to instruct her countrywomen in their simple art, and thus was the first strawhat manufactory established in Scotland under the kind
auspices of a fernale Sovereign of eighteen, whose
name, however clouded by calumny, is traditionally
dear to the industrious classes, whose ancestors ahe
strove to benefit. The calumittes in which Mary Staart
was involved, deprived her little colony and pupils of
the encouragement they would otherwise have received
from her royal patronage; still, they struggled on
through much adversity, and continued to exist till her
son James, who took a kindly interest in his unfortunate
mother's straw-plainers, transplanted them and their useful craft to Luton, in Bedfordshire, after his accession to
the English throne. Several generations, however,
passed away before Mary's collightened projects for the the English throne. Several generations, however, passed away before Mary's enlightened projects for the employment of women and children in this department were fully realized by the general popularity of British straw-bonnets, both at home and strong. Those produ-

### FRANCE.

Count de Morny is named Grand Cross of

the Legion of Honor for services rendered to the country in December, 1851.

Seamen and mariners, deserters or de aulters

to the conscription, are amnostied.

The civil list of the new Emperor will, it is calculated, be about 30,000,000 frames, everything included. The ex-King Jerome will probably have a dotation of 2,000,000, and his son 1,000,000, as members of

the imperial family.

The balloon Le Napoleon, which ascended from Vangirard on Thursday week with 40,000 printed proclamations of the empire, to scatter over the line of its routs, descended safely in one of the eastern depart-

The representative of the King of the Two een the first foreign minister to recog

A dispatch which left Paris on the 6th says: "The Government of her Britannic Majesty has just acknowledged the Empire officially. Lord Cowley, the English Ambassador, was received to day by the Empi-or Napoleod, to whom he presented the letters that ac-credit him again in the quality of Ambassador to the Emperor.

The Empire was proclaimed on Sunday, the

The Empire was proclaimed on Sunday, the 5th, in the various villages in the neighborhood of Paris. The Belgian Ambassador proceeded on Tuesday, the 7th, to the Palace of the Tuileries, and presented, with the same ceremonials as the English Ambassador yesteriap, his letters accrediting him as Muister Plempotentiary to the Emperor of the French.

With reference to the project of law, or Senting Conference to the project of law, or Senting Design before the Sente it amount that not

atus consultus, before the Senate, it appears that not merely the dotation of the members of its own body is fixed at 30,000f, but that of the Deputies is also settled. This last is 6,000f, to defray the expense of the journey to Paris and residence during the session.

The Government has received dispatches anincing that the proclamation of the Empire on the was celebrated by banquets in the principal towns in

The Minister of Marine has given orders that The Admister of Marine has given orders that the steam frigate Ormogue, of 450 horse power, at present at Toulon, shall be placed at the disposal of Abd-el-Kader, to convey him to his destination. The Emit will be landed at Moudania, in the south of the Sea of Marmora, on the coast of Asia, opposite to the island of Kalolimno. Moudania is about ten leagues from Broussa, where Abd-el-Kader is to fix his residence.

The Baltic Journal says that the French Government has discussed in the season of the contraction of the season of t

ernment has directed its agents to make large purchases of grain in the north and east scaports. The purpose is

The Count de Morny is said to be the party signed to represent the Emperor on the occasion of betrothal of the Princess Vasa. The marriage will

take place by proxy.

Orders have been sent to strengthen the for-tifications on the western coast of France, and the meas-ure is said to be "an answer" to the announced addition In all the churches of the diocese of Paris the

In all the churches of the diocese of Paris the Domine saleum fac Imperatorum nostrum Napoleonem was chanted on Sunday, the 5th, according to the form prescribed in 1804 by the Holy See.

The Moniteur of the 9th, announces, in its non-official part, that the Emperor will restore to liberty, to their families, and to their country, all those suffering from the consequences of civil discord, exempting such as have been guilty of crimes reproved by mortality, on the sole condition of submitting to the national will, and engaging not to commit henceforth any act against the Government of the Elect of the country.

A professorship of civil law is created in lieu

A professorship of civil law is created in lieu of that of constitutional law which is abolished.

A note in the Moniteur says that the Govern-

The Moniteur denies that France intends to al

The Moniteur denies that France intends to alter the relations of Tunis with Tarkey.

Abd-el-Kader's departure is postponed.

It is stated that the Princes of Canino is unwilling to permit her son, who was likely to be selected for adoption by the Emperor of the French, to reside in France; and as it is known that the Princess protected and is counseled by the cardinals, this unwillingness on her part is considered as originating in an unfriendly feeling on that of the Sacred College.

### BELGIUM.

The law on the press has passed the Belgian Chamber. An amendment was accepted that no prose-cution for offenses committed by the press against a for-eign Government will take place, unless the Government so attacked should demand it.

### SPAIN.

Dissolution of the Cortes.

Dissolution of the Corics.

The Government having been defeated on the question of electing a President of the Chamber of Deputies, the votes being for Martinez Rosa, opposition, 132, and Tejada, ministerialist, 107, the Cortes are dissolved. The new Cortes is convoked for the 1st of March. The Monieur contradicts the rumor of the French Government having exerted some influence over the Spanish Government with regard to the projects of constitutional reform imputed to the Spanish Cabinet.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a royal decree, ordering the immediate establishment of an electric tele-

ordering the immediate establishment of an electric tele-graph between Madrid and Irun, on the French frontier, pressing by Saragossa and Pampeluna.

The Governor of the Province of Burgos in-

The Governor of the Province of Burgos informed the Government that the former guerillero, Jose Lopez, better known by the name of Tuerto de Bilbon, and former companion of El Estudiante de Villasur, had been captured by the civic guard.

The Queen of Spain has ordered the publication in the Madrid Gasette of the projects of the Constitution, the organization of the Senate, the elections of the Deputies, &c.

The dissolution of the Spanish Cortes and the opening of the new Chambers in the month of March shows that either M. Bravo Marillo has recolled before the coasequences of an unconstitutional reform of the fundamental code of the country, or that he only means to gain time, and try to secure a Cortes mere favorable to his views. Some believe that the obnaxious decrees will nevertheless appear before long in the Gazette. The epposition in the Chambers was most formidable against him. He has yet nearly three months before him, and much may be done in that time. Some are of opinion that he will get over all obstacles, and go through with his plans.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 24 inst. At two

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 2d inst. At two Our accounts from Madrid are of the 2d inst. At two o'clock on that day M. Bravo Murillo, President of the Council, dressed in his grand costume, and Messrs. Bertran de Lis and Gonzales Romero, made their entry into the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Martinez de la Ross, who presided over the Assembly, having declared the sitting to be open, the President of the Council rose and read the following royal decree:

Art. 1. The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.

Art. 2. A new Chamber is convoked, themembers of which will be returned under the existing electoral law.

Art. 3. The new Chamber will meet on the 1st of March, 1853.

Art. 3. The new Chamber will meet on the 1st of March, 1833.

The Assembly afterward separated. On the previous day M. Martinez de la Ross, after taking the Presidential chair, addressed a few words of thanks to the Chamber. He said that he regarded his election as a public and solemn mark of consideration for his long Parliamentary career, on account of the loyalty and constancy with which he had supported, and would continue to support, institutions that were the firmest stay of the prerogatives of the Crown, as well as the best guarantee of the frights of the nation.

The Opposition did not contest the election of the Vice-President of the Chamber. The Ministerial candidates were elected in the following order: Messra, Vahey, by 102 votes; Martinez Almagro, 192; and Ramon Lopez Vasquez, 97. The Moderados and Progressistas, however, by their combined exertions, succeeded in returning two Secretaries Messra, Augustin Esteban Collentes and Pulg.

# PORTUGAL.

The Oriental Company's steamer Madrid, arrived on the 6th at Southampton, with dates from Lisbon to Dec. 1. There is no political news of importance. Exchange, 54; Discount of Lisbon Bank Notes,

# PRUSSIA.

A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, dated the evening of the 6th December, announces that the former Minister, M. d'Uhden, has been elected President of the Second Chamber of Prussia, by 154 votes, after three ballotings. Count Schwerin obtained fill votes. The forty-two Catholic deputies abstained from voting. Count Walbott-Bassenheim was elected First Vice-President.

The Berlin correspondent of the (Vienna)

Prisse writes: "There is in the Berlin Chambers astrong
majority favorable to free trade, which may embarrase
the Government greatly in any approach it may be inclined to make toward Austria."

One of the latest seizures under the Prussian

press law, is a translation of Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man," found on the premises of a Berlin bookseller. The fourth volume of Humboldt's "Cosmos" under the press.

In the province of West Prussia, with a popular province of West Prussia, with a popular popular province of with 1831, 3,624;

In the province of West Prussia, with a population of 405,000, the cholera carried off—in 1831, 3,624; in 1837, 841; in 1848, 1,941, and this year, 5,251. The circle of Marienburg, which lost only 271 in 1831, has lost this year 1,529.

The Prussian statistical bureau gives some interesting data on papperism in Prussia. The agricultural districts, with 11,691,000 inhabitants, the field laborers and village mechanics, forming a population of 3,745,865 counted 312,635 persons, or 8,35 per cent., requiring relief, and receiving on an average 17/ each in the course of a year. In the towns, with a population of about 5,000,000, 472,215 persons were relieved, in 1851, with 25/ a head on the average. In Berlin, with 450,000 inhabitants, the maintenance of the poor, in 1851, cost 86,600. The number of paupers regularly receiving alms was 7,419, besides 2,927 children wholly supported by the parish; the expense for each pauper was 3t. 15/, and for each child about 2t. 8/.

# AUSTRIA.

We read in a Vienna paper: "One of the last political acts of the late Daniel Webster, as Secretary of the United States, was a circular dispatch to the European Caldinets respecting the Sound dues. In that communication Mr. Webster missted with energy that the time had come when this toll, justified by no principle of international law, could no longer be tolerated, and expressed the request that the Cabinets concerned would confer upon the measures to be taken for its abolition."

The official Weiner Zeitung again contains a very large number of removals and promotions of officers in the Imperial Army, in execution of that plan to which we lately called attention, and the object of which is to place a truly efficient officer at the head of convergence.

A decision of the Emperor of Austria applies the decree concerning the liberty of the press to the army. In consequence, no military man can be the editor of a public journal, or write articles for one, under pain of being condemned to an imprisonment of from one to three months, and in case of repeating the offenses, to dismissal.

ense, to dismissal.

The construction of railroads in Hungary is The construction of railronds in Hungary is actively proceeding. In addition to those which the Government is building, the Danube Steam Company will build one from the great coal mines of Fuenfkirchen to Mokacs; and the great Vienna banker. Baron Sina, will build one from O'en, via Raab to Vienna, thereby opening the shortest way for the transport of the immense supplies of corn from Wieselburg, and making the capital the chief grain market. But he has a more direct private interest in the undertaking because the line would teach some large estates of his, and also greatly increase the traffic on the suspension bridge between Ofen and Pesth, of which he holds almost all the shares.

### ITALY.

A letter from Milan, of the 26th Nov., says:
"Every one here is in a state of depression. Yesterday
evening the sentences of the political prisoners at Mantua were published. Ten of the accused are sentenced
to death, the remainder to the galleys for various periods. Count Remilli, the Archbishop of Milan, has aready left for Vienna, to implore the Emperor's elemency."

### DENMARK.

The Committee appointed by the Lower House to examine the Bill abolishing the Customs frontiers between Denmark, Schleswig, and Holstein, has made its report. The committee approves generally of the modifications proposed by the Government in the Customs laws; but a majority of it has agreed to a resolution advising the Chamber not to pass any final decision as to the removal of the Danish commercial frontier to the Eyder.

### RUSSIA.

A letter from Wilna of the 24th ult., in a A letter from Wilna of the 24th lift, is a Frankfort journal, says: "The recruitment in Russia this year is infinitely more considerable than last year. All the regiments have their full complement of men, whereas last year the troops in the provinces had scarcely more than one-half of their men and horses. The troops are constantly on the move, no regiment remaining a month in the same quarters."

By the last returns of cholera at St. Petersare, it is necessared to be able to be supported by the state of the supported by the supp

by the last returns of choicea at St. Petersburg, it appears that, on the morning of the 24th ut, there were 393 ill of that disease; in the course of the day there were 46 new cases, and 23 deaths.

The Lloyd of Vienna states that the Emperor of Russia will in a few weeks have concentrated on his western frontier an army of 240,000 men, composed of the troops in Russian Poland and Lithuanis.

Letters from Vienna of the 4th inst. report a sanguinary collision between the Montenegroes and the Turks on the Albanian frontier. The Turks are reported to have attacked some villages of Montenegro, and driven of the herds, whereupon the Prince of Montenegro, headed a datachment of troops, attacked the Turks, seized the fortresses of Spuz and Zabiak, and gave battle to them at Todgorizzs. On the departure of the steamer from Cattaro the issue of the combat was not known.

TURKEY.

not known.
The Turkish Government (says a correspond-The Turkish Government (says a correspondent writing from Berlin) is in the practice of supplying taelit with elementary echoob books from Prussia, and its representative at this Capital has standing orders to send to Constantinople every educational work of merit upon its appearance here. These orders are the consequence of the travels in the west of Europe accomplished a year or two say by Kemel Effendi, director of the Turkish schools. A number of teachers with assistants were lately sent to Travnik, Czurnick, Beche, Jenibarar, Banialuka, Basna-Seral, Hersek, and Mostar, in order to organize and conduct elementary schools at those places. It is, however, to be regretted that these schools are only for the Turco-Arabic children, the Christian population deriving no benefit from them.

# THE CAUCASUS.

The Constinople correspondent of the Triests The Constitute of the 20th ut.: Reports have been cir-culated here for the last few days of a most disastrous defeat of the Russians in the Caucasua. The Circussian leader, Schamil Bey, is said to have united his forces and delivered a battle, in which the Russians lost 30,000

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brother's Circular. Per Canada. London, Friday, Dec. 10, 1832-5 P. M.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his
Financial Statement on 3d inst., the discussion on which is The Chanceller of the Exchequer brought forward his Financial Statement on 3d inst., the discussion on which is fixed for this evening. It is proposed to modify the existing law as regards light dues &c., on British vessels, and the duties on unlabited houses; to alter partially the mode of levying the property and income tax; to repeal one-half of the excise duties on mala and hops; to allow Colonial sugar to be refined in bond; and to roduce the Customs' duty on tea by 44 \$P\$ is the first, and 12 \$P\$ is each succeeding year until the duty is 1 \$P\$ is. In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets business generally has been dull this week; but TEA has advanced 172 \$P\$ bht dearer. Corrors dull at 14 decline. IRON, LEAD and TIN again higher. MONEY continues in demand. The amount of Goth in the Bank of England by last return was £21,707,605, and we have had again large arrivals of Gold from Australia. Consont, leave off 104 \$2104 for Money. P. S.—We just learn by telegraph (via Trieste) the arrival at Suez of the overland mail, which left Calcutta en the 7th Nov.

Cochineral is dull, with an arrival of 500 bags; a large equantity from Temerie. The stock lat inst. was 11,324 bags against \$3,560 bags last year. 450 bags have been effected at suction, which here only partly found buyers from \$3,800 3/10 for Hondures Silver, with Black at 4/1 \$25/1 and Tenerie Silver 3,823 \$10.00

3)10 for Honduras Silver, with Black at 4]125; and Tenerife Silver 3,523 10, Black 3,1125; 2.

Cocoo-Sales have been restricted to 137 bags Trim'dad at 33; 2340; 49 cwt.

Copye.e.—By the Board of trade returns for the ten months ending 5th November, the deliveries for Home communition show an increase of 1,626; 250 Bag. as compared with the same period last year; but the demand from the Trade has fallen off this week, and Exporters at the same time showing no inclination to purchase, little progress has been made in realizing; prices have, however, been firmly apported by holdars. The various public sales have offered 3,650 bags Costa Rica, which sold from 40,67352; 379 casks 1,400 bags Plantation Ceylon partly realized at the former value; with 1,550 bags Native Ceylon, 700 bales, &c. Mocha, and 500 bigs. Mysore, nearly all of which were withdrawn. Frivately 2,000 bags Native Ceylon have been cold at 46,6, and 700 bags Bahn at 37/246; in the Continental markets business is inactive, but holders firm.

COFFER firm at £162. 16; for Tile and Cake, 13;d Bheathing, and 5;d Yellow Metal.

The Cours market, under the influence of the long-prevailing wet weather, has been influe excited state, and advanced prices have been obtained for both William and Floors, with active apeculative demand. Last week's average of English Wilsar was 41/2 ft gr., and 116,371 grs. resurned. We quote American Red Wilsar to day 54/47/6, and White 48/254; F. FLOUR, sweet 26/6323; Extra 25/2 bbl. Barker is i chapers but other Spring Comm. Search 10 bales East India at a reduction of fully id \$7 Br. At Liverpool, with increasing desire to sell, prices have receded id 3d on the week; yesterday 5;d was the quotation for mid. Orleans.

DRUCS, &c.—At the public sales yesterday, there was a fair demand for Gums; 300 cases Arabic chiefly sold at 10 f

id on the week; yesterday 5 id was the quotation for mid. Orleans.

Daugs, &c.—At the public sales yesterday, there was a fair demand for Gums; 380 cases Arabic chiefly sold at 16 if 25 4, 6, 22 do. Olibanam from 20 Arabic chiefly sold at 16 if 25 4, 6, 22 do. Olibanam from 20 Arabic chiefly sold at 16 if 25 de 4, 10 . 100 pkgs. Beeswax want from 25 2/8 for common vellow, up to 27 17/6 for fine white; 400 chests Caster Oli from (24 d/4), being id. chesper; 20 cases Capa Aloes 22 (28 8); 30 do. Maisbar Cardamora 110 22/9; and a portion of 73 cases Oli of Anise at 5/3 25/4. Turkey Opium steady at 12/. Camphor dull at 29/. Cutch, 22/6. Gambier, 25/6 23/8. Ballron, 23/6 24/4. Quokalivar, 3/5; we have an arrival to-day of 2,000 bottles from Mexico.

Hemp-St. Petersburg Clean, firm at 238. We notice sales of 500 bales Bombay at 22/10 22 27, and 2,000 do. Jute from 21/3 10/6 2/6 2/6, being again dearer.

Indox—A further advance has taken pisce, and sales of Bars have been made at 28 and taken pisce, and sales of Bars have been made at 28 and Ralls at 29, in Wiles, and some makers ask even higher rates. Section Pig, at one time 66/6, is now quieter at 65/6 for mixed numbers. Fereign unaitered.

maitered.

LEAD is held firmly at £21 for common Pig, £22 for Refined, and £21 l0/ for Sheet.

Linaren fully supported. Calcutts on the spot cells at £0/. Azov cargoes on the way have been sold at 50/, and £7 l0/ for his his high freight and insurance, and 52/8 now asked for Elack Ses, and 51/262/ for Calcutts. For next year's ahipment from the Black Ses, large sales have been made at £0/, delivered, and £0/ gr, free on board.

LINAREN CARES—Best New York in barrels command.

£10/10/ from warehouse, and £10 on shipboard; round in bulk £2/5/. Boston in bags £10/5/. London-made £10/4 no.

bulk £25/ Boston in bags £105/. In common Fish neching pearing. Olive is very firm at £34 10/2 £20. Palm 33/6.
Cocca Nut 35/6/240/. Rape readily brings 35/6 on the spot
for Refined, and 33/6 for Brown, while 35/6 and 34/6, respectively, are asked for next year. Linesed quiet at 30/6
on the spot; there are buyers for January to June ment year
at 30/, but no sellers.
Rick is in more request, and rather dearer. We quote
white Bengal 10/9/212/3; Madras 10/3/211/; Arracan 3/6/3
10/.